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BASED ON

WEBSTER'S
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de-pos'i-to-ry (dē-pōz'it-ōrē) or, esp. Brit., -tērē, n.; pl. -ries (-rīz).
1. A place where anything is deposited, as for safekeeping or for sale.
2. Depository (sense 1).

de'pot (dē-pōt or, esp. mil. and Brit., dē-pō), n. [F. *dépôt*, fr. OF. *depos*, fr. L. *depositum*, a deposit.] 1. A place of deposit for goods; a warehouse. 2. U.S. A railroad station. 3. Mil. A storage point for supplies. 4. A station where recruits are assembled and trained.

de'prava'tion (dē-prā-vā'shūn; dē-prā-), n. Act of depraving, or state of being depraved; corruption; depravity.

de-prave' (dē-prāv'), v. t. [OF. *depraver* to pervert, fr. L. *depravare*, *depravatum*, fr. *de* + *pravus* crooked, perverse, wicked.] 1. To make bad; vitiate; corrupt. 2. Obs. To speak ill of; to malign. — Syn. See DEBASE.

de-praved' (-prāv'd), adj. Characterized by corruption; esp., perverted; evil. — **de-prav'er** (-prāv'ēr), n.

de-prav'i-ty (-prāv'itē), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). 1. State of being depraved; corruption. 2. A corrupt act or practice.

de'pre-ca'te (dē-prē-kāt), v. t. [L. *deprecatus*, past part. of *deprecari* to avert by prayer, *deprecate*, fr. *de* + *precari* to pray.] 1. To seek to avert, as by prayer. 2. To express disapproval of. — **de'pre-ca'ting-ly** (-kāt'ing-lē), adv. — **de'pre-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), n.

de'pre-ca'tive (-kā'tiv), adj. Deprecatory. — **de'pre-ca'tive-ly**, adv.

de'pre-ca-to-ry (dē-prē-kā-tōrē or, esp. Brit., dē-prē-kā'tērē), adj. Serving to depreciate; hence, apologetic. — **de'pre-ca-to-rily**, adv. — **de'pre-ca-to-riness**, n.

de'pre-ci-a-ble (dē-prē-shē-ā-b'l), adj. That can or may be depreciated in valuation.

de'pre-ci-ate (dē-prē-shē-āt; 103), v. t. & i. [L. *depreciatus*, past part. of *depreciare* to depreciate, fr. *de* + *pretiare* to prize, fr. *pretium* price.] To lessen in price or estimated value; also, to undervalue; depreciate; corrupt. — Syn. See DEPRECIATE. — Ant. Appreciate.

de'pre-ci-a'tion (-shē-ā'shūn; -shē-ā'shūn), n. A decrease in value; specif., a Of money, a reduction or loss in exchange value or purchasing power. b A lowering in estimation; disparagement. c Accounting. Decline in value of an asset due to such causes as wear or obsolescence.

de'pre-ci-a'tive (dē-prē-shē-ā'tiv; -ā'tiv), adj. Depreciatory. — **de'pre-ci-a'tively**, adv.

de'pre-ci-a'tor (-ā'tēr), n. [L.] One who depreciates.

de'pre-ci-a'to-ry (-ā'tōrē or, esp. Brit., -tērē, -ā'tērē), adj. Tending to depreciate or disparage.

de'pre-da'te (dē-prē-dāt), v. t. & i. [L. *depraedatus*, past part. of *depraedari*, fr. *de* + *praedari* to plunder, fr. *praeda* plunder, prey.] To plunder; to despoil. — **de'pre-da'tor** (-dāt'ēr), n. — **de'pre-da'to-ry** (-dāt'ōrē; dē-prē-dā-tōrē or, esp. Brit., -tērē), adj.

de'pre-da'tion (-dā'shūn), n. Act of despoiling; a ravaging.

de-press' (dē-prēs'), v. t. [OF. *depresser*, fr. L. *depressus*, past part. of *deprimere*, fr. *de* + *primere* to press.] 1. Obs. To suppress. 2. To press down; to let lie; to press. 3. To lessen the activity, force, etc., of; to make dull, as trade. 4. To lower the pitch of, as the voice. 5. To lessen in value or price; depreciate. 6. To sadden. — **de-press'ing**, adj. — **de-press'ing-ly**, adv.

Syn. Depress, weigh down (or weigh on or upon), oppress mean to load a person or thing so heavily that he or it sinks under the weight. Depress now chiefly implies a lowering of spirits, of activity, or the like, by mental or physical causes; weigh down (or weigh on or weigh upon) stresses the imposition of difficulty or burden on a person or thing; oppress stresses the burden which is borne and its effect, such as a harassing or a subjection to misery.

de-pres'sant (dē-prēs'ant; -nt), adj. Lowering functional or vital activity. — n. A depressant drug or other agent.

de-pres'sed' (dē-prēs't), adj. 1. Pressed down; hence, dejected; dispirited. 2. Underprivileged. 3. Bot. Vertically flattened; concave on the upper surface. 4. Zool. Having the vertical diameter, as of the body, shorter than the horizontal. The lowest Indian caste; the untouchables. Brit. Depressed classes.

de-pres'sion (dē-prēs'hūn), n. 1. Act of depressing, or state of being depressed. 2. A place or part that is depressed; a hollow. 3. Dejection, as of mind. 4. Reduction in amount, quality, or force; as, a phase of the business cycle marked by industrial and commercial stagnation, scarcity of goods and money, low prices, and mass unemployment. 5. Astron. Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon; negative altitude. 6. Med. Lowering of vitality or functional activity. 7. Meteorol. A low. 8. Psychopathol. An abnormal state of inactivity and unpleasant emotion, as in manic-depressive insanity. 9. Surg. The angular distance of an object beneath the horizontal plane that passes through the observer. — Syn. See SADNESS.

de-pres'sive (-prēs'iv), adj. Tending to depress; characterized by depression. — **de-pres'sive-ly**, adv.

de-pres'so-mo'tor (dē-prēs'sō-mō'tēr; 2), adj. Physiol. Inhibiting movement, or motor response. — n. Any depressomotor agent, as bromides, etc.

de-pres'sor (dē-prēs'sēr), n. [NL.] 1. One that depresses. 2. Anat. A muscle that depresses or draws down a part. 3. Physiol. A nerve (depressor nerve) that decreases the activity or tone of an organ. Cf. PRESSOR. 4. Surg. An appliance for keeping a part, as the tongue, out of the way during an operation.

de-priv'al (dē-prīv'āl), n. Act of depriving; deprivation.

de'pri-va'tion (dē-prīv-vā'shūn), n. Act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving; specif., act of depriving; also, privation; loss.

de-priv'e' (dē-prīv'), v. t. [OF. *depriver*, fr. L. *de* + *privare* to bereave, deprive.] 1. To dispossess; bereave; to hinder from possessing; to deprive. 2. Obs. To put an end to; destroy. — **de-priv'a-ble** (-prīv-ā-b'l), adj.

de pro-fun'dis (dē-prō-fūn'dīs), [L.] Out of the depths; — used of a cry from the depths of misery.

de pro-fun'do mo'tu (dē-prō-fūn'dō mō'tū), [L.] Of one's, or its, own motion; spontaneously.

de'p-sid'e (dē-pōz'id; -sīd), n. Also **dep'sid**. [Gr. *depsēin* to tan + *-sides*.] Chem. Any of a class of tanninlike condensation products of aromatic hydroxy acids.

depth (dēpth), n. [From DEEP.] 1. That which is deep; specif., the depth of a body of water. 2. An abyss. 3. A perpendicular measurement downward from the surface; as, the depth of a river. b Direct linear measurement from the point of view, as backward from the front. 4. The remoteness of a part, of something that must be penetrated; also, the mid-time of a dark or cold season; as, the depth of night. 5. Quality of being deep; deepness; hence, profundity. 6. A Lowness of pitch;

as, depth of sound. b Degree of saturation and brilliance; — said of colors.

depth charge. An explosive projectile to be used against targets under water, especially submarines; — called also, erroneously, **depth bomb**.

de'p-u-rate (dē-pū-rāt; dē-pū'rē), v. t. & i. [ML. *depuratus*, past part. of *depurare* to purify, fr. L. *de* + *purare* to purify; fr. *purus* clean, pure.] To free or become free from impurities. — **de'p-u-ra'tion** (dē-pū-rā'shūn), n. — **de'p-u-ra'tive** (dē-pū-rā'tiv; dē-pū-rā'tiv), adj. & n. — **de'p-u-ra'tor** (-rā'tēr), n.

de'p-u-ta'tion (dē-pū-tā'shūn), n. 1. Appointment, as of a deputy; delegation. 2. A person or persons deputed to act in one's behalf; a delegation. 3. Obs. An appointment as gamekeeper, — often used as a way of giving hunting privileges.

de'p-ute' (dē-pū't), v. t. [F. *députer*, fr. L. *deputare* to esteem, consider, in LL., to allot, fr. *de* + *putare* to reckon, think.] 1. To appoint a deputy or agent; to delegate. 2. To assign as to a deputy.

de'p-ut-ee (-tē), n.; pl. -tees (-tiz). [F. *député*, prop. past part.] 1. One appointed to act for another; a substitute. 2. A member of a legislative chamber known as the Chamber of Deputies. — Syn. See AGENT.

de-rac'i-nate (dē-rās'it-nāt), v. t. [F. *déraciner*, fr. *dér* (fr. L. *dis*) + *racine* root; fr. L. *radix*, *radicis*, root.] To pluck up by the roots; extirpate. — **de-rac'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), n.

de-rai-gn' (dē-rānj), v. t. [OF. *deraigner* to allege, plead; fr. *de* (fr. L. *de*) + *raignier* to speak, reason, deriv. of L. *ratio* reason.] Now rare. Trans. To prove or vindicate, esp. by wager of battle. — **de-rai-gn' battle, combat**, etc. To battle; to array for battle.

de-rail' (dē-rāl'), v. t. [F. *dérailer*, fr. *dér* (see DE-) + *rail* rail, fr. E.] To cause to run off the rails. — **de-rail'ment**, n.

de-range' (dē-rānj'), v. t.; see RANGE. [F. *déranger*, fr. *dér* (fr. L. *dis*) + *ranger* to range.] 1. To disorder; disarrange. 2. To disturb in action or function, as a part or organ, or the whole of a machine or organism. 3. To render insane.

de-ranged' (-rānj'd), adj. Disordered; insane.

de-range'ment (-rānj'mēt), n. Disarrangement; confusion; esp., mental disorder; insanity.

de-ray' (dē-rā'), n. [OF. *desrer*, fr. *des* (fr. L. *dis*) + *rei* order.] *Archaic*. Disorder; esp., disorderly merriment.

Der-by (dūr'bē or, esp. for sense 1, dār'bē; in England usually dār'bē), n. 1. (pron. dār'bē) A race for three-year-old horses, instituted in 1780 by the earl of Derby, and run annually at Epsom (near London) over a course 1½ miles and 29 yards long. 2. (pron. dūr'bē or dār'bē) A race or contest of similar prominence of its kind; as, the Kentucky Derby. 3. [not cap.] A race or contest open to all comers; as, a trout derby, bicycle derby. 4. (pron. dūr'bē; Brit. dār'bē) [not cap.] A stiff felt hat with a dome-shaped crown; a bowler. 5. [not cap.] pl. Handcuffs; dainties.

dere (dēr). Var. of DEAR, hard.

de-re-gle (dē-rē'glē), [F.] According to proper form.

de-re-lict (dē-rē'likt), adj. [L. *derelictus*, past part. of *derelinquere* to abandon, fr. *de* + *relinquere* to leave.] 1. Given up by the owner; abandoned. 2. Chiefly U.S. Unfaithful; neglectful. — n. 1. A vessel abandoned on the high seas and constituting a menace to navigation. 2. Law. A thing voluntarily abandoned. b A tract of land left dry by water receding from its former bed. 3. A person abandoned; or outside the pale of respectable society; a "human wreck." 4. U.S. One guilty of neglect of duty.

de-re-li-cious (-li-kē'shūn), n. 1. Abandonment; an utter forsaking. 2. State of being abandoned. 3. A failure in duty; shortcomings. 4. Law. A retreating of a body of water, so that land above high-water mark is gained.

de-ride' (dē-rīd'), v. t. [L. *deridere*, *derisum*, fr. *de* + *ridere* to laugh.] To laugh at with contempt; to mock. — Syn. See RIDICULE. — **de-ri'der** (-rīd'ēr), n. — **de-ri'ding-ly**, adv.

de-ri-guans' (dē-rē'gūn), [F.] According to strict etiquette; obligatory for good form.

de-ri-si-ble (dē-rīz'it-b'l), adj. Worthy of derision or scorn.

de-ri-sion (dē-rīz'hūn), n. 1. Act of deriding, or state of being derided. 2. An object of derision or scorn.

de-ri-sive (dē-rīz'iv), adj. Expressing, serving for, or characterized by derision. — **de-ri-sive-ly**, adv. — **de-ri-sive-ness**, n.

de-ri-so-ry (dē-rī-sō-rē), adj. Derisive.

de-ri-v-a-ble (dē-rīv-ā-b'l), adj. That can be derived.

der'i-va'tion (dē-rī-vā'shūn), n. 1. Act or process of deriving or drawing from a source; transmission. 2. That from which a thing is derived; origin. 3. Math. The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law. 4. Philol. The development of a word from its more original or radical elements; also, the tracing of a statement of this process. — **der'i-va'tion-al**, adj.

de-ri-v-a'tive (dē-rīv-ā'tiv), adj. Derived, transmitted, or educed; hence, not radical, original, or fundamental. — n. 1. Anything obtained or deduced from another. 2. Chem. A substance so related to another substance by modification or partial substitution as to be regarded as derived from it, even when not obtainable from it in practice; thus, the amino compounds are derivatives of ammonia. 3. Gram. A word derived from another by any process of word development, as by adding a prefix or suffix. b = COMPOUND, n., 3. c. — **de-ri-v-a'tive-ly**, adv.

de-rive' (dē-rīv'), v. t. [OF. *deriver*, fr. L. *derivare*, fr. *de* + *rivus* stream, brook.] 1. To gather by inference; deduce. 2. Obs. To cause to come; bring down (upon). 3. To receive, as from a source or origin; — followed by *from*; as, a custom derived from paganism. 4. To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of. 5. Chem. To obtain by actual or theoretical substitution from another substance. — v. i. To take origin; to proceed; to be deduced. — Syn. See SPRING. — **de-riv'er** (-rīv'ēr), n.

derm (-dūrm). [Gr. *derma*, -atos, skin, fr. *derein* to flay.] A suffix signifying skin, integument, covering, as in *blastoderm*, *ectoderm*.

der-ma (dūr'mā), n. [NL. See DERM.] Anat. & Zool. The sensitive layer of the skin beneath the epidermis. — **der-mal** (-māl), adj.

der-ma-to- (dūr'mā-tō-), dermat-. [See DERM.] A combining form meaning skin, hide, as in *der-ma-titis* (see -ITIS).

der-ma-to-gen (dē-mā-tō-jēn; dūr'mā-tō-jēn), n. [dermato- + -gen.] Bot. The thin external layer of primary meristem covering the growing points, esp. of roots, and giving rise to the epidermis.

der-ma-to-lo-gy (dūr'mā-tō-lō-jē), n. [dermato- + -logy.] The science which treats of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases.